HindIII/ApaI fragment from the left hand side of HindIII J produced from NotI or ApaI digestion has electrophoresed off the bottom of the agarose gel.

In the Claims:

Please replace pending claims 112-114 with the following claims:

112. (once amended) The method of claim 103, wherein said vaccinia virus genome comprises a modified thymidine kinase (tk) gene which comprises a 7.5k promoter, a unique NotI restriction site, and a unique ApaI restriction site.

113. (once amended) The method of claim 103, wherein said vaccinia virus genome comprises a modified thymidine kinase (tk) gene which comprises a synthetic early/late (E/L) promoter, a unique NotI restriction site, and a unique ApaI restriction site.

114. (once amended) The method of claim 103, wherein the 5' and 3' flanking regions of said transfer plasmids are capable of homologous recombination with a vaccinia virus thymidine kinase gene.

In the Abstract:

Please replace the pending paragraph on the last page of the original specification with the following paragraph:

The present invention relates to methods for the identification of antigens recognized by cytotoxic T cells (CTLs) and specific for human tumors, cancers, and infected cells, and

the use of such antigens in immunogenic compositions or vaccines to induce regression of tumors, cancers, or infections in mammals, including humans. The invention encompasses methods for induction and isolation of cytotoxic T cells specific for human tumors, cancers and infected cells, and for improved selection of genes that encode the target antigens recognized by these specific T cells. The invention also relates to differential display methods that improve resolution of, and that reduce the frequency of false positives of DNA fragments that are differentially expressed in tumorous, cancerous, or infected tissues versus normal tissues. The invention further relates to the engineering of recombinant viruses as expression vectors for tumor, cancer, or infected cell-specific antigens.